illuminations are potentially along each of multiple viewing axis at a single time, and each such illumination of the specimen along each such axis may be in, potentially, multiple colors (i.e., wavelengths, or frequencies) as serve to excite corresponding fluorescent emissions in the specimen in each of multiple colors (i.e., wavelengths, or frequencies). Moreover, each of the potentially plural induced fluorescent emissions (along each illumination and viewing axis) may be independently controlled in intensity. In particular, multiple fluorescing colored fields as appear within a composite, panoramic, image of the specimen may be--by the adjustability of the fluorescent emissions--both (1) made clearly visible, and (2) balanced one color and area of fluorescent emission to the next--meaning that a bright field of one fluorescent color will not "swamp" a dimmer fluorescent field of another color. Moreover, and nonetheless that the induced fluorescent emissions may be adjusted in intensity--meaning that the dim may be made bright simultaneously that the bright may be made dim--the true and actual intensity of each fluorescent emission may be quantitatively known.

The present invention will be seen to still further concern that all such variable illumination along each of multiple axis as produces multi-color fluorescent emissions of controlled intensity (along each axis, as are individually visible in a composite image) is efficiently realized.

Accordingly, whereas (1) a first related invention regarding panoramic viewing may be simplistically regarded as showing how to comprehensively illuminate and view a macroscopic specimen along a single axis at a single time, and (2) a second invention regarding a fluorescent image calibration step wedge may be simplistically regarded as showing how to quantify each of multiply-colored fluorescent emissions permissively simultaneously appearing in each of multiple (illumination and) viewing axis in a composite,